were covered with drinking water sources and the problem of drinking water could be effectively mitigated. Added to this, extensive labour intensive works were taken up by spending funds to the tune of Rs. 76.64 crores from the Calamity Relief Fund and by utilising food-grains provided under the Food for Work Programme. The State Government of Orissa is of the opinion that there was a panic which induced migration for a temporary period and not out of distress arising due to drought situation.

(b) and (c) No Sir. As per the progress reports received from the State Government of Orissa, during 2000-2001, under EAS and JGSY, 80% and 86% of funds available were spent respectively on generation of employment and creation of rural infrastructure.

Role of local villagers in community-driven programmes

424. SHRI NARENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that recently in one of the meetings of the FAO's Committee on World Food Security the role of local villagers in community-driven programmes was stressed wherein they have started experimenting water harvesting, protecting watersheds thereby substantially increasing agriculture production and foresty, etc;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has launched any such scheme with the active involvement of rural population; and

(c) if so, what are the details of such schemes and where these have been launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. (SHRIMATI) RITA VERMA): (a) A Mission of the FAO Investment Centre Division visited the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh during November, 2000 to assist Government of India in developing strategy for

extending Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) in the country. The SPFS provides a comprehensive framework for the range of activities, projects and programmes that are undertaken for the purpose of enhancing food security in rainfed areas. The strategy for extending SPFS is based on a decentralized and participatory approach.

(b) and (c) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three main land development and area development Programmes namely, Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programmes (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) through the watershed development approach under the Guidelines for Watershed Development w.e.f. 1.4.1995. These programmes aim at increasing the soil and moisture conservation and productivity of wastelands/degraded lands in the watershed thereby increasing income of the people living in these areas. They are being implemented through community participation following the watershed approach. The participation of the local community in planning, implementation, monitoring and training for the management of watersheds has been recognised as a critical input in these programmes. The project activities of the watershed development projects under these programmes as decided by the Watershed Committees and the Watershed Associations of the local people living in or around the project areas. DPAP is being implemented in 961 Blocks of 180 districts in 16 States of the country and DDP in 232 Blocks of 40 districts in 7 States. Watershed Development Projects under IWDP are generally sanctioned in non-DPAP and non-DDP Blocks. At present 11738 projects under DPAP, 5353 projects under DDP and 298 projects under IWDP are under implementation in the country.

Allocation of funds to Madhya Pradesh for Rural development during Ninth Plan

425. SHRI ONWARD L. NONGTDU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to Madhya Pradesh, district-wise, for rural development schemes during the Ninth Plan.